

Conditions May Stall Settlement

Makarios Rejects Partition, Displacement of Populations

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Archbishop Makarios, the deposed president of Cyprus, said here today that he would offer an "olive branch" to Turkey in negotiations over the island's future. But the conditions he outlined indicate that a settlement is still far away.

The archbishop came to Athens for talks with Premier Constantine Caramanlis and Glafkos Clerides, the President of Cyprus. It was the archbishop's first visit here since July, when he was ousted in a coup organized by the military junta then ruling Greece.

That coup provoked the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops, who still occupy almost 10 per cent of the island. The invasion then triggered the collapse of the junta here, which handed power to a civilian government.

The archbishop spoke from a hotel balcony to tens of thousands of supporters massed in Constitution Square.

"We are prepared to give the Turkish Cypriots the right of self-

Adequate Authority

Mr. Clerides has conducted preliminary discussions with Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader. But he is worried that, with the archbishop in the background, he does not have adequate authority to pursue serious negotiations or conclude an agree-

The main interest of the Caramanlis government is to avoid spending its hard-earned political capital. The Premier has insisted that Cyprus should be a "national issue," and that Athens would accept any solution that is agreeable to the Cypriots.

The archbishop reiterated today his determination to return to Cyprus next week. Mr. Clerides has warned that the archbishop's presence could cause bloodshed within the Greek community and the Turks have insisted that a list of conditions for Britain's continued membership.

The convention demanded a special party conference and a national referendum before the government commits Britain to continued membership in the EEC.

The government is currently renegotiating the terms under



WELCOME TO ATHENS—An aged man kisses the hand of Archbishop Makarios during the official welcome Friday. At left is Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

Labor Party Meeting Rejects Government's Policy on EEC

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The Labor party's annual rank-and-file convention today rejected the government's policies on the European Economic Community and handed it a list of conditions for Britain's continued membership.

The convention demanded a special party conference and a national referendum before the government commits Britain to continued membership in the EEC.

The government is currently renegotiating the terms under

which former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market in January 1971.

The Labor government has promised that the nation will be allowed to vote not later than next October on whatever new terms it has succeeded in obtaining. But it has not said whether this will be done through a referendum or a general election.

The party convention handed the demands to the government by a narrow majority vote of 3,007,000 to 2,849,000.

The trade unions always cast block votes for their members in Labor party conferences.

In adopting a resolution containing its demands, the convention defied a request by the party's leadership and by party chairman James Callaghan, who is foreign secretary, to reject it.

Obviously annoyed, Mr. Callaghan commented: "This vote was given despite the recommendation of the National Executive Committee. So be it."

The conference also passed by a virtually unanimous show of hands another resolution calling on the government to "give top priority" to setting in motion the mechanics for holding a referendum on the Common Market.

Among conditions laid down in the first resolution were full sovereignty for the British Parliament and its right to reject any EEC legislation, to nationalize any British business firm, to restrict capital movements into and out of Britain, to decide its own taxation policies and to determine its own defense policy.

"Before any acceptance of terms is made, a referendum, and not a general election, must be held on the subject," the resolution said.

Those who came by way of Israel have Israeli passports or travel documents. Almost all of them entered Berlin on temporary three-month visitor permits. The aircraft landed in Saarbrücken where the hijacker was taken into custody. A stewardess was injured by the hijacker.

A passenger on the plane said that after the Boeing 737 jettisoned a man seized a stewardess and cut her several times. The passenger said the hijacker indicated he wanted to go to Cyprus.

The indications are that the Germans have decided to let most

of the Soviet Jews present in the city remain. However, although it is officially denied by everyone involved, Bonn is known to be privately seeking an agreement with the Israeli government to make it more difficult in the future for Soviet Jews to leave

West Berlin Jolted by Influx of Soviet Jew

of the Soviet Jews present in the city remain. However, although it is officially denied by everyone involved, Bonn is known to be privately seeking an agreement with the Israeli government to make it more difficult in the future for Soviet Jews to leave

Israel and come to Berlin. Other reasons reportedly by the immigrants are that West Berlin has a small established community of 5,500 Jews, and Germany's standing reputation as a co-

barring its borders to Soviet

The sources say that the Jews were attracted to West Berlin primarily because it is relatively easy to obtain temporary access to the city at any time when the rest of Western Europe has become progressively tougher in

Ford, Brezhnev Said to Set Formula For Mideast Talk

BERLIN, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Arab diplomatic sources here said yesterday that President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev worked out a formula at their meeting at Vladivostok last weekend to break a deadlock in Middle East negotiations.

According to their information, the sources said, the Soviet Union agreed to try to persuade Yasir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to agree to recognize the right of Israel to exist as an independent state. Mr. Arafat is currently in Moscow.

In exchange, the sources said, the United States would make efforts to get an agreement from the Palestinians to negotiate with the PLO.

The issue is being discussed by Soviet leaders a 10-member Palestinian delegation led by Mr. Arafat, the said. Palestinians with guerrilla

arrangements have said Mr. Arafat was made at the request of Moscow.

Mr. Arafat was received yesterday by Premier Alexei G. Kosygin. During his seven pre-

visits to Moscow in the last years, Mr. Arafat was received by officials of lower rank

members of the Soviet Arab Asian Solidarity Committee.

Soviet leaders have spoken

in favor of a Palestinian state also have continued to stress Israel's right to exist. Mr. Brezhnev spoke along these lines in a speech on Tuesday in a gold.

Although Moscow was received by officials of lower rank members of the Soviet Arab Asian Solidarity Committee.

According to the sources, the Russians have been encouraging the Palestinians to form a provisional govern-

ment of moderates to undertake negotiations leading toward a Mideast settlement.

Iraqi Media Attack

Iraq's state-run media have been attacking what they called PLO attempts to implicate Iraq in the hijacking. The Iraqi government, along with almost all other Arab governments, has denounced the hijacking as damaging to the Palestinian cause.

However, Iraq has made no move to disown Abu Nidal, whom it still recognizes as head of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Guerrilla officials accuse Abu Nidal of being the leader of a dissident Patah faction calling itself "the revolutionary organization of Asiatic forces." "Al-Aqsa" is the military arm of el-Patah.

Yesterday, this group launched a strong attack on the PLO and its leader Yasir Arafat in a clandestine leaflet distributed to Beirut newspapers.

Arabs Disputed

It is claimed that 80 of our brothers—instead of 26 announced by the PLO—had been arrested by the PLO in Lebanon in retaliation for the Tunis operation.

In reference to the PLO trend toward negotiating the Palestine problem, the leaflet also denounced "the treacherous and submissive role of the Executive Committee of the PLO and Yasir Arafat, who sat at the same table with King Hussein of Jordan [at last month's Arab summit conference]."

Since the PLO started its crackdown on dissident extremists, the PLO-Iraq conflict has erupted in the form of accusations and counteraccusations by media supporting the rival sides.

Without Foundation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The State Department described as "without foundation" the report from Beirut that President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev agreed on a formula at their meeting in Vladivostok to break the deadlock in Middle East negotiations.

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said: "I have seen report and it is without foundation."

Shah Minimizes Oil Price's Role On Inflation

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Oil price increases have contributed less than 2 per cent inflation in Western industrial countries and reduced consumption will not bring oil prices down again, the Shah of Iran said last night.

In an interview broadcast on BBC Radio 4, the Shah declared that his country needs goods, and that the prices of such products had increased by 400 per cent between 1947 and 1974, while the price of oil was falling from \$2 to \$1.75 a barrel.

"So far as I have heard, the new price of oil is responsible for one-half to 1.5, maximum 2 per cent, of your inflation," the Shah said.

Asked how he would respond to significant reductions of oil imports by major consumer countries, the Shah said that imports by industrial countries would not affect the price of oil because oil will be produced locally and will be used for other purposes."

Cosmos-696 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched No. 696 in its Cosmos satellite series this week, Tass reported.

An important message to our readers:

Because of the French postal strike, we have not received any of your correspondence for the past five weeks. In view of this situation, may we suggest that until further notice, you write to us at the following address:

International Herald Tribune
c/o A.M.P.
Mr. Cricus
1, rue de la Petite-Ile
Brussels 7, Belgium

Please use this address for any change of address or subscription order, and remember, if you have ordered a new subscription to the International Herald Tribune, or renewed your existing subscription during the past five weeks, you may want to send a duplicate order to us, in care of the address above, to be certain you receive the fastest service possible.

If you do send us a duplicate order, please cancel your original check and note on your second order that you have done so. That way we will destroy your original order and check when it arrives in our offices.

Many thanks for your patience during the strike.

International Herald Tribune

Still Working on Sharing of Costs

Rome Meeting Finds Food for Hungry Nations

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP).—In talks

boycotted by the Soviet Union and China, the United States and other major grain exporters said today that they would supply food to feed the world's hungriest nations provided there was agreement on who should foot the bill of nearly \$4 billion.

Talks on how to finance food for starving millions went on into the evening, with some delegates taking a break for snacks and cocktails at a reception offered by the head of the UN Food and

7.5 Million Tons Needed

Summoned here for urgent con-

versations to meet the needs of

starving nations in Asia and

Africa during the next eight

months, the exporters said 7.5

million tons of food were needed

and available. India, Bangladesh

and other potential recipi-

ents took part in the talks.

"We found the food," said

Richard Bell, U.S. deputy as-

sistant secretary of agriculture,

after the delegates spent the

morning assessing available sup-

plies and what wheat and other

grains were already committed

for commercial sales in Western

Europe and Japan.

The chief U.S. delegate said

conference participants had

agreed to put up some of the

money, but further details re-

mained to be worked out. UN of-

ficials were expected to make

direct appeals to oil-producing

countries for their help in feeding

the world.

7.5 Million Tons Needed

The commercial value of the

package is \$1.9 billion, includ-

ing the cost of transportation.

Mr. Bell said earlier asserted

that 8 million to 12 million tons

of grain would be needed to meet

the expected gap in Asia and

Africa during the next 9 to 10

months, but the delegates said the

estimate was too high.

Accord on Scope

They made it clear that they

would export the needed grain

provided financial commitments

were forthcoming. The United

States indicated it was hoping

that oil exporters would

pledge some of their new riches

to help pay the costs.

The exporters did not indicate

exactly what each country's share

of the package would be.

Mr. Bell said that of the 3.2

million tons of food the United

States has earmarked in the cur-

rent budget for outright grants or

long-term loans, 700,000 tons was

still not committed. Conceivably,

this could be used to meet urgent

needs in Asia and Africa. But Mr.

Bell stressed that he came here

Soviet leaders Reported Divided

Ford Seen Easing Emphasis on Inflation to Battle Slump

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT).—President Ford, in a shift of focus with major policy decisions, now regards inflation and recession as equally important problems, several of his aides have indicated.

Until recently, Mr. Ford had repeatedly given greater emphasis to inflation than to recession, calling it a "public enemy No. 1." But, not until earlier this month, did the President's aides conclude that the country was suffering a recession.

Economic Stand

Official pointing out that economic activity has been declining all year have been saying for months that the nation was in a recession.

Now, Mr. Ford reportedly is giving recession equal weight with inflation in thinking about policy formulation. And some members of his administration already are talking about the need to stimulate the economy.

The President and his aides remain adamantly opposed to accelerating the pace of government spending to speed up economic activity and reduce unemployment. However, some economic policy-makers are starting to think seriously about the possibility of a tax cut in 1975.

White House aides caution that a proposal for a tax cut has not yet been given formal consideration. But they say it is appealing to a wider circle of influential figures within the administration.

They also caution, however, that a presidential proposal for a tax cut to stimulate the economy is in large measure contingent on congressional willingness to make the budget cuts proposed by Mr. Ford this week.

Meanwhile, administration officials are also concluding that the realities of the recession mean that federal spending would probably be higher than hoped for in fiscal year 1976. Until recently, the President and his aides had been talking about a spending target of \$380 billion for the fiscal year beginning next summer.

Higher Figure Seen

But Mr. Ash said during the interview that the forecast now was that the budget for 1976 would top \$380 billion.

"If there is free fall at the present moment—if there were nobody at the rudder steering things—the budget would be over \$485 billion in 1976," Mr. Ash said.

Mr. Ash and other government policy-makers made it clear that there was no change in the administration's basic determination to slow federal spending during the long run.

In fact, some influential economic policy-makers reportedly oppose any policy changes in the near future to stimulate the economy. They said it would produce another quantum increase in the inflation rate.

But with the economy growing increasingly sluggish and with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress taking over in January, Mr. Ford is now making alterations in the emphasis of his economic programs, judging by what his aides are saying.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, after former attorney General John Mitchell filed his defense case, described his jury role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to a president day or night" with the responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

Police Sent to Find Tell Tolls for Them

BIG HARBOR, N.Y., Nov. 29 (UPI).—Two patrolmen today roamed a women's apparel store and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm. Finding nothing missing, they went outside and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

On Reuniting of Divided Families

Soviet Concession Is Seen at Europe Talks

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Western diplomats yesterday lauded a major breakthrough at the European security conference as the Soviet Union agreed, in principle, on the right of divided families to be reunited.

They said that the Russians accepted a document drafted by Austria after warnings by the West that the 25-nation conference could collapse unless progress were made on human rights issues.

The Soviet Union initiated the conference 14 months ago and aims it to end next year with the signing of an overall agreement at a meeting of heads of state and government.

The Austrian document on family reunification was accepted in a vote last night by the Soviet delegation after being debated in committee since March, Austrian officials said.

They said that the document will be "registered" Tuesday. This means that it will be placed together with earlier agreed partial measures in a "pending file" until an entire package of agreements is put together.

This agreement is a major breakthrough and is of extreme



REAL STYLE—Silas McGee, one of President Ford's high school chums on the 1930 Grand Rapids, Mich., team, shows how Jerry Ford carried the ball. The demonstration was held at a Thanksgiving reunion of teammates at the White House.

As Vice-President, Rockefeller Will Still Control N.Y. Party

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Vice-President designate Nelson Rockefeller, who has dominated the state's Republicans, Gov. Malcolm Wilson, his hand-picked successor, has been discredited by his severe loss to Hugh Carey and, in any event, shows no inclination to assume leadership of the party.

This was made clear at a meeting of Republican leaders in Albany, the state capital, early this week and in a series of interviews with party officials.

"Of course, Rocky will still run the party; who else is there?" a legislator said. Like other party officials, he presumed that Mr. Rockefeller would be confirmed as vice-president by Congress.

Mr. Rockefeller's continued domination of the Republican party in the nation's third most populous state is important for his presidential ambitions. A fractured and weak state party would invite other presidential aspirants, notably Ronald Reagan, the outgoing governor of California, to seek support on Mr. Rockefeller's home turf.

Rockefeller supporters say they expect President Ford to seek a full term in 1976, but they obviously hope that he will not and that Mr. Rockefeller will get the opportunity to make a fourth try for president.

U.S. Budget Post May Go to Lynn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—President Ford will replace Roy Ash as budget director with James Lynn, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, early next year as part of a wide-ranging post-election cabinet reshuffle, informed White House officials.

Mr. Lynn, 47, a former Cleveland lawyer, entered the Commerce Department in 1969 at the beginning of the Nixon administration as general counsel. He later was named under secretary of the department.

Other holdovers White House officials, who soon will leave their jobs, are political counselor Dean Burch and Domestic Council director Kenneth Cole. No firm decisions have been made on their replacements, although the former Ohio Republican party chairman, John Andrews, has been suggested for the Burch post.

San Francisco Quake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP).—A moderate earthquake rolled through the San Francisco Bay area yesterday. There were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

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Vladivostok Arms Pact

The surprise Ford-Brezhnev agreement setting numerical limits on strategic offensive missiles and bombers does not "put a cap on the arms race." On the contrary, it would authorize both sides to go ahead with their planned buildups. Costs and instabilities are likely to increase.

President Ford asserts that the Vladivostok agreement was the best that could be obtained from the Russians. Secretary Kissinger argues that an even greater Soviet buildup would be probable without the agreement. If these statements are accepted as fact—and both require close congressional scrutiny—the world may have to make the best of a bad agreement. But there is little reason to cheer about it or to describe it, as did the President's spokesman, as a "triumph" of diplomacy. It is no such thing.

The astonishingly high level set for missiles carrying MIRV multiple warheads, reportedly about 1,300, is the chief disappointment in the accords. This is about four times the ceiling the Pentagon originally wanted to set for Soviet deployment of the Soviet Union's big new MIRV-tipped missiles. Any larger number, the Defense Department warned, would give the Soviet Union a "first strike" capability against American land-based missile forces. The figure is almost twice as high as Secretary Kissinger reportedly offered the Russians last spring, and is about 30 per cent higher than the number the Russians themselves reportedly proposed at that time.

Yet President Ford now asserts that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff approve the Vladivostok arrangement. If that is true, the reason is clear. The military on each side evidently were less interested in limiting the other's forces than they were in gaining a green light for their own programs.

The country has a right to know, before Congress gives consent to further negotiations to complete these accords, just what the American buildup will entail. It clearly authorizes a further increase of American

MIRV-tipped missiles from the less than 800 now deployed to the 1,286 the Pentagon wants.

Americans are unlikely to learn very much about what went on in that smoke-filled room near Vladivostok, where Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger for the United States and Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko for Russia met alone for some 9 1/2 hours with only two interpreters—and no advisers—present.

The administration has already acknowledged, however, that the agreement will not halt the qualitative arms race now underway. The United States will be free to deploy hundreds of B-1 bombers and 10 Trident nuclear missile submarines. The Soviet Union will be free to deploy 1,300 of the new MIRV missiles it has been developing. There is no restriction of missiles flight-testing to slow the qualitative arms race. Nor is there any bar to such other destabilizing developments as land-mobile and air-mobile ICBMs, cruise missiles launched from submarines and certain major improvements in missile accuracy.

Reductions in total numbers of offensive delivery vehicles—a ceiling of about 2,400 reportedly is set for the aggregate number of missiles and bombers on each side—are relegated to further negotiations for the post-1985 period. To begin "no later than" five or six years from now, these future negotiations undoubtedly will be simplified by the fact that the Russians now have agreed to equal numbers on both sides for strategic bombers and for MIRV-tipped missiles. Another gain lies in Soviet acceptance of the U.S. position that forward-based American aircraft in Europe and Asia are outside the accord.

What the Senate, which ultimately will have to ratify the new treaty, must now decide is whether it is prepared to settle for such high ceilings on strategic offensive arms or whether the American leaders should be asked to return to the conference table to seek more meaningful arms control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Political Uses of Food Aid

The announcement of a 100,000-ton shipment of food to Syria brings into focus one of the hardest questions confronting the United States as it weighs how to distribute its "Food for Peace" abroad. Now that there are no longer immense "surpluses," should the available supplies—about \$1 billion worth is budgeted so far this year—go to support specific national foreign policy goals or should they go where the great hunger is?

Unhappily, the two groups of possible recipients don't overlap. Under the political criteria by which Food for Peace has increasingly come to be administered in recent years, the largest amounts have gone to such countries as South Vietnam, Cambodia and South Korea for the purpose less of easing starvation than of helping the local government generate currency. Similarly, the shipment of wheat and rice to Syria, like an earlier announced shipment three times as large to Egypt, is plainly intended to sweeten the Arab taste for U.S. Mideast settlement efforts. The greatest hunger, however, seems to be in certain countries of South Asia and black Africa. The United States seeks the friendship of many of these countries but it has no particularly urgent diplomatic business to transact with them.

There can be, of course, no question of the United States abandoning humanitarian purposes for political uses of the free and cheap food distributed under the different "titles" of Food for Peace. Conscience still has a large claim on American food policy. It is indeed dismaying that too many recipients of humanitarian food aid do not press more vigorously the internal reforms—in distribution and development—that would allow them to diminish their reliance on aid, and to diminish as well the large amounts and proportions of their own foreign exchange which they simultaneously spend on commercial food imports. But it is unthinkable that the United States should not continue to respond generously to genuine human needs.

* * *

This is why we support appeals, like the one offered recently by three religious leaders, for the United States to provide more food aid to the world's hungry. To make the necessary supplies available at minimal inflationary impact will require the agreement of the major commercial importers to reduce or defer their imports, plus the consent of Americans to reduce somewhat their own grain consumption. It will also require money in the federal budget. This is a large project but one with a high moral purpose and President Ford should take it up.

The use of food for more overtly political

purposes, however, has an undeniable merit of its own. There is no need to shy from it out of an excessive fastidiousness. Food is not only a natural resource but a political one, and the proper policy question is not whether to use it but how. Secretary of Agriculture Butz may have been a bit blunt, as is his style, when he interrupted his participation at the UN's World Food Conference in Rome to hop over to Cairo, where he signed an agreement committing the United States to ship 300,000 tons of Food for Peace supplies by next summer. But the United States does not have to apologize for using the means at its disposal to facilitate its Mideast diplomacy. Indeed, it is refreshing to find Food for Peace being used for once in the uplifting spirit of the program's name.

* * *

To be sure, Egypt and Syria, which are not on the verge of mass starvation and which have preferred access to the banked billions of the Arab oil exporters, are now in the position of taking food out of the mouths of starving and poor people elsewhere. This is one painful result of their acceptance of Food for Peace. But this is the Arabs' problem. It is not, after all, as though the Asian and African states which compete with the Arabs for the available Food for Peace supplies have shown much interest themselves in bringing peace to the Mideast. On the contrary, almost all of them have warmly supported at the UN a resolution—the one calling for Palestine to displace Israel—which amounts to an appeal for war. But poor countries remote from the Mideast are not without their own self-interest in how the region fares.

Perhaps it is time for more candor all around. The world has achieved a degree of economic interdependence where, by the granting or withholding or pricing of one resource or another, the fate of whole nations can be tipped. The Arabs are at the moment the most extreme and conspicuous practitioners of what can be called resource leverage; in their case it involves the use of oil not just to squeeze Israel (by the embargo threat) but to settle a fundamental historical grievance against their former Western colonial masters (by the price increases). The United States is also in the position of practicing resource leverage; it has long been. What Americans should be considering is ways to wield their power responsibly—not to punish adversaries or settle historical scores but to serve the common good. Using food to relieve hunger is one way, and using food in the pursuit of peace is another.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1899

LONDON—Replying to Goer charges of British territorial aggrandizement and gold-grabbing, Joseph Chamberlain said, "I can hardly find the patience to answer a slander so wicked, so stupid. What do they know of that great colonial system which has precluded us from making any pecuniary gain from the possessions of the British crown?"

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1924

BRUSSELS—Giacomo Puccini the most popular operatic composer of his time died in Brussels today, when he suffered a relapse following an operation for cancer of the throat. The Italian master had gained worldwide fame with "Madama Butterfly," "La Bohème" and "La Tosca" being his most outstanding works.



'It Must Have Been Hell Back There in the 375th Mess Kit Repair Battalion.'

Ceilings Without Foundations

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the last six years, the United States has worked away patiently and diligently to get some kind of nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union, and apparently "some kind of agreement" has finally been worked out in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok. If so, a lot of credit has to be given to Gerard Smith, Paul Nitze, J.G. Parsons and many others who kept the talks going under the Nixon-Kissinger guidelines over these difficult six years, but the details of the agreement are still extremely vague and the announcement of the agreement was very odd.

It was described by Secretary of State Kissinger in Vladivostok as a "breakthrough." President Ford gave some of the facts to some of the leaders in Congress, and Sen. Jackson of Washington was given a personal briefing by Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council, but it is still not clear what we have broken through to.

The facts released so far raise some troubling questions. Under the agreement, both sides would limit themselves to about 3,600 nuclear missiles and bombers, and each would apparently be permitted to build about 1,300 missiles with multiple atomic warheads, or twice as many as the United States originally proposed.

This was described by Ford to the congressional leaders as putting a "cap" or "ceiling" on the number of atomic weapons that could be built, and a lower ceiling than the Russians wanted, but it would still leave both sides with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world, not once but many times over, and it leaves room for another expensive round of missile development in a hungry world now spending over \$20 billion a year on military arms.

The official answer here is that "this was the best we could do" and that it's better than no ceiling at all, but it limits the numbers without controlling the problem. It's a little like passing a gun-control law that "limits" each adult citizen to one submachine gun and each child to one Saturday Night Special.

Nevertheless, the principle has at least been established that somewhere some limits must be put on the arms race. The first strategic arms agreement limited the number of anti-ballistic missiles and the second the number of offensive weapons. It is a slow and dangerous business, but presumably a third or fourth or fifth agreement could eventually start lowering the ceiling on offensive weapons.

the United States to maintain strategic equality would be to spend billions more on increasing our own force capabilities." Nobody wanted to see that, Jackson added.

The chances are, nevertheless, that once all the details are released and the issues debated, the Congress will agree with the President that any limitation is better than none. It is not a big "breakthrough," but it's not a breakthrough either.

The two nuclear giants will go on about as before under their agreed "ceiling," but what they need more than a ceiling is a new foundation for world order, and this still seems extremely remote.

Help to Brezhnev

Also, it continues, the appearance of wanting accommodation with the United States and increased Brezhnev's chances of getting the trade and advanced technology of the United States, which would ease his internal problems for the rest of his regime.

Finally, Moscow has come to regard Sen. Henry Jackson as the most dangerous villain in American politics, and, with both Sen. Kennedy and Mondale now out of the 1976 campaign, as the man most likely to replace Ford in the White House.

This is not a very happy or reassuring thought in the Kremlin. In Moscow's way of thinking, Jackson might mean a return to the worst days of the cold war, so it would rather deal with Ford and, if possible, lock the United States into a 10-year commitment to the policy of defense.

Incidentally, it could be that the Russians are misjudging Jackson as much as they misjudged Nixon in the 1950s and 1960s. He has given them a hard time on their emigration policy and he has been a big military budget man ever since he came to Washington, but lately he has been taking a more moderate line, and his complaint about the Vladivostok agreement was not that it limited the arms race too much but that it didn't limit it enough.

Jackson said he was extremely disappointed that the agreement did not provide for mutual phased reductions of nuclear weapons on both sides, but permitted the Russians to maintain a "surprisingly large number of MIRV missiles," and assured that "the only way for

France itself has been experiencing a series of strikes that began to erode the industrial outlook. Although Giscard managed to win his first round against the labor unions—especially those under the control of a Communist party which would like to upset him—production figures have been severely hurt. Many businesses are threatened with failure and unemployment continues the highest since World War II.

The British government has been waffling since Harold Wilson won his re-election partly on a promise that he would renegotiate Britain's terms of membership. Wilson's cabinet contains some ardent pro-marketeers and some ardent anti-marketeers and he seems to enjoy a Janus stance toward both. But the hemming and hawing doubts continue to sap vitality from weakening Europe.

The concept envisioned is that François-Xavier Ortoli, commission president, would sit at such summits with only the chief of government and foreign minister of each member state. Since there are nine, that would mean

Objective View Urged

Explaining Iran's Act

By Alvin J. Cottrell

WASHINGTON.—As a scholar who has followed politics and events in the Persian Gulf region for a number of years, I have become increasingly concerned about American press coverage of the policies and motives of countries in that area. I can understand the emotions that are generated by the problem of oil prices and supplies. But if we are to solve this problem, it behoves us to view things objectively.

A dissident movement in Pakistan part of Baluchistan could very soon spill into eastern Baluchistan, and the chance of a radical regime or northern shore of the Persian Gulf could threaten all Iran's endeavor preserving the security of its routes in the area. This is danger which the Shah sees. His fears are magnified by possibility of a radical seizure power in Oman, in which the narrow strategic Strait Hormuz would be threat from both shores. This can impels the Shah to support Iran, and also to assist Sultan of Oman in his struggle against the Dhufer guerrilla.

The Shah's security problem is compounded by Iran's implacable neighbor claimant to Iranian territory. The Soviet Union has heavy military support to including the delivery of MiG-23s. There are thus grounds for the Shah's inter-upgrade American F-14s (which will be delivered until 1976).

Lower Reserves

Iran is the second largest oil producer in the Persian Gulf, but its reserves are much lower than those of Saudi Arabia. Iranian oil production is unlikely ever to exceed 9-10 million barrels a day, while Saudi production could well rise to over 20-25 million barrels a day by the end of the decade.

Iran's population already exceeds 30 million and is growing at over 3 per cent annually. This means that roughly over 250,000 new jobs are needed every year in Iran. Which means in turn, that Iran is one of the few Persian Gulf states where every dollar of oil revenues is needed now to supply the required infrastructure for employment and the development of the country. In light of these hard internal considerations, no regime in Iran—be it royal or republican—could drastically tamper with present oil policies without seriously impairing the future prospects of the country.

I believe that we have to muster some understanding for these internal Iranian problems, because I have found in my visits to that country that officials, from the Shah down, have a surprisingly sensitive understanding of our problems. Iran's oil policy has not been animated by the punitiveness and extortionist motives that have characterized some other oil-producing states in the area.

There is no question that Shah is "ambitious." But who sit in judgment of him if a remote and comfortable vantage point, might ask, in objectivity, whether he is a responsible ruler for the security and future of his country.

M. Cottrell is a senior member of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Breathing Life Into a Corpse

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—If it works out all right,

the Common Market summit meeting scheduled here Dec. 9 and 10 has one prudential purpose: to breathe life into the corpse of European unity. This wasn't the original idea of French President Giscard d'Estaing, who has been doing his utmost to bring off the conference. He wanted to institutionalize a consultative system for Europe.

But during the past several weeks the nine countries affected have been sinking slowly into an economic slough for a variety of causes brought together by the catalyst of an oil crisis. And Europe, which has inadequate supplies of raw materials other than brains, has been gradually coming apart.

France itself has been experiencing a series of strikes that began to erode the industrial outlook. Although Giscard managed to win his first round against the labor unions—especially those under the control of a Communist party which would like to upset him—production figures have been severely hurt. The hope of Giscard, who was a "pro-European" even as a minister under Gen. de Gaulle, is to stimulate the above qualities at the top.

The French President has a disarmingly simple formula for institutionalizing market consultation and thereby getting its members back into mesh. He doesn't want to see another cumbersome body added to existing machinery. Instead he would seek agreement that only two men from each member country—plus the president of the European Community Commission—would participate in these sessions.

The concept envisioned is that François-Xavier Ortoli, commission president, would sit at such summits with only the chief of government and foreign minister of each member state. Since there are nine, that would mean

18 nationals plus Ortoli as an international technically French participant all told.

Giscard would represent France together with Foreign Minister Sanvagnargues—thus leaving Prime Minister Chirac out in cold.

The French Constitution gives the head of state great executive power so that he can simultaneously chair of government in its various functions.

West Germany is a special case having once again demonstrated in difficult times, the immense resilience and taut discipline of its dynamic society. Even Willy Brandt, the ex-chancellor who was more or less pushed from power, has re-emerged as a strong "European" advocate with new and original ideas.

The idea would be to shut 18 in a comparatively small room equipped with simultaneous translation, so they could talk straight to each other, covering a wide range of subjects and avoid the confusion caused in large conferences where each delegate usually includes up to 20 parts or assistants.

Nothing Precise

Even at this late date there is no precise agreement among the proposed participants on the exact timing and subjects to be discussed. Toward the end of this week, Giscard talked length to West German Chancellor Schmidt by telephone to and insure his active backing.

Many differences in definition and approach to problems are known to exist among Community members, and not least these is how to combine to inflation and to face the economic crisis where Washington and Paris have evolved differing fusions, although not as far apart as they seem. If a nine-nation coalition such as Giscard envisages can frankly discuss such difficulties next month, nothing but good can come of the effort.

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Obituaries

H.L. Hunt, 85, U.S. Oil Billionaire

From Wire Dispatches
DALLAS, Nov. 29.—Oil billionaire H.L. Hunt, 85, considered one of the world's wealthiest men today, a Baylor Hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Hunt had been in failing health for months. He entered a hospital here in late September for treatment of what his personal secretary, Paula Lindsay, called an influenza virus. Mr. Hunt's wealth was amassed mainly through his vast oil empire. But he also was the head of an industrial empire that included canned foods, pecans, asphalt, drug items and other products.

Mr. Hunt remained alert and active until about September and was at his office almost daily.

Fortune a Secret.

He was secretive about his fortune, which some persons estimated to be as high as \$1 billion.

He also once said: "Money as money is nothing. It is just something to make bookkeeping convenient."

Mr. Hunt only received a fifth-grade education. He was a native of Ramsey, Ill., and left home at the age of 15, working his way across the West and into the smoke-jaw country of Saskatchewan as a farm hand, laborer, lumberjack, cowboy and mule Skinner.

He moved to El Dorado, Ark., in 1921, after getting into the oil business, but made his fortune with vast holdings in the rich east Texas oil fields.

Mr. Hunt said that during World War II, he owned more petroleum reserves than all of the Axis countries together.

Lived Modestly.

Despite his wealth, he lived modestly. He bought ready-to-wear suits, generally blue, and wore bow ties. Mr. Hunt avoided Texas society, bought medium-sized automobiles and, as long as he was able, he drove them himself.

For years, he brought his lunch to work in a paper bag. Despite his huge income, which was reported to be \$1 million a week, he attended the state fairs of Texas and Louisiana and manned booths to promote his line of cosmetics and medications.

Mr. Hunt used to drive part of the way to his downtown skyscraper, then walk the rest of the way to save 50 cents on parking fees.

"There are times when I've wished I'd wake up stone broke," he has said. "It would be a great adventure to see how good I was, to see if I could create lots of wealth again."

No Stockholders.

Mr. Hunt did not invest in concerns he could not own outright and had no stockholders in the businesses he controlled.

Mr. Hunt once said, "I've never tried to become the biggest oilman or anything else. For all practical purposes, I regard a man with \$200,000 as well off as a man with \$200 million. A millionaire who throws his money around is stupid."

Mr. Hunt was married twice and had six children.

A son, Lamar Hunt, was a founder of the American Football League and is the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League, with which the American League merged.

Another son, Nelson Bunker Hunt, is active in Midwest oil operations and is an owner of top thoroughbred horses.

Mario Missiroli

ROME, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Mario Missiroli, 88, a dominant figure of Italian journalism, has more

Obituaries

H.L. Hunt, 85, U.S. Oil Billionaire

rical moderate but a personal friend of Socialist leaders, served as chief editor of Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino*, Rome's *Il Messaggero* and Milan's *Corriere della Sera*, in a career that began at age 17.

He worked as a columnist until last summer when he retired for reasons of health.

Mr. Missiroli was the author of several books on Italian contemporary history and had served as president of the Italian Press Federation.

Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuters)—Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet, 62, wartime Resistance leader, died Wednesday, his family said here today. Mr. Lecompte-Bonnet directed one of the main underground organizations operating in northern France during the German occupation.

Arshak Saroyan

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Arshak Saroyan, 51, a leading Armenian poet and writer, has died, the Armenian newspaper Kommunist said today.

H. L. Hunt

than half a century, died at his home yesterday.

Mr. Missiroli, considered a po-

James J. Braddock Dies at 68, U.S. Boxing's 'Cinderella Man'

NORTH BERGEN, N.J., Nov. 29 (AP)—James J. Braddock, 68, boxing's "Cinderella Man," died today at his home here.

The man who won the world heavyweight championship by outpointing Max Baer in one of boxing's biggest upsets, apparently died in his sleep. He would have been 69 next Friday.

Police said that they received a call from Mrs. Braddock about noon saying that she was unable to wake her husband. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Braddock, a New York native, was a 10-1 underdog when he beat Mr. Baer June 13, 1935. Just two years earlier, Mr. Braddock, his ring career at an apparent end, was working at an odd job on the New Jersey docks to support his family.

First Defense

Mr. Braddock lost the title in his first defense, suffering an eighth-round knockout to Joe Louis in Chicago on June 22, 1937. However, the 32-year-old Mr. Braddock brought a Comiskey Park crowd to its feet by knocking the 29-year-old Mr. Louis down in the first round.

He fought only once after losing to Mr. Louis and retired in 1938. In 1946, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame.

Mr. Braddock's boxing career started downhill when he was easily outpointed in 15 rounds by light heavyweight champion Tommy Loughran on June 18, 1932. During the next few years, Mr. Braddock lost to several mediocre fighters and then in 1933 he broke his right hand while fighting Abe Feldman.

He fought only once after losing to Mr. Louis and retired in 1938. In 1946, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame.

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James J. Braddock, a 1937 picture.

UN's Employees Stage Half-Day Strike in Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—About 6,000 employees of the United Nations and its agencies in Geneva halted work for half a day today to protest the erosion of pensions and salaries by inflation, and the dwindling dollar rate.

Elevator, telephone and conference services stopped in the headquarters of the UN, the International Labor Office, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the bureaus of several other agencies.

Support demonstrations also were reported at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, the Universal Postal Union in Bern and the health organization's regional headquarters in Manila.

The UN staff union in Geneva said the administrations of UN and other international organizations together maintain a pension fund of about \$1 billion and that more than 1,300 retired civil servants suffered an average loss of 40 per cent in purchasing power during the last three years.

Ala. Car Crash Kills 3

LEEDS, Ala., Nov. 29 (AP)—Eight persons were killed yesterday when their car slammed into a bridge support near here.

In Policing U.S.-Soviet Accords

Satellite Cameras Still Key to Arms Controls

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP)—Every few days satellites carrying cameras cross over the Russian and American landmasses, taking pictures from 100 miles in space of missile silos buried in the U.S., Great Plains and the Ural Mountains of Russia.

Fourteen years ago, in the midst of the cold war, they were called spy satellites. Today, in the era of detente, these spacecraft are the key to verifying the initial U.S.-Soviet agreements of 1972 on limiting nuclear arms.

Ironically, the latest arms pact tentatively worked out at Vladivostok between President Ford and the Russian Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, allows such large numbers of multiple-warhead missiles that the importance of the photographs may be reduced in the future, because no one will need to cheat.

Mutual Fears

It is this type of missile that lies at the heart of the arms race and stirs mutual fears. But under the new accords both sides reportedly are allowed to have roughly 1,300 of these missiles equipped with Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles (MIRVs). These missiles can each carry several warheads that can be delivered to a separate target.

"At those levels," an expert said, "the motivation for cheating goes

way down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,300 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons thus far all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are nearing the stage where they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements

There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of 80 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months,

U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

"At those levels," an expert said,

the motivation for cheating goes



ON THIN ICE—A fireman crawls cautiously to the aid of two youngsters who broke through the ice and into the freezing water of a Toronto pond. The boys were soon brought back on fire ladders and comforted after their ordeal.

Prices Soar; Thefts, Violence Grow

Life in Phnom Penh Rapidly Deteriorates

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The fabric of life in Cambodia continues to unravel, with each passing month of brutal civil war, living standards deteriorate, and the gentle code of Khmer society shows a few more cracks.

In the last few months, the deterioration has become more conspicuous after nearly five years of conflict.

Economic decay seems the critical factor. Prices of basic foods have soared. The rate of inflation is at least 250 per cent a year.

People are eating less, selling their belongings, taking extra jobs and cutting moral corners. Married women of poor families are practicing occasional discreet prostitution to feed their children.

Refugee children are becoming bolder because they are hungry. Three months ago, they would wait outside restaurants to beg from emerging patrons. Now they go inside, where they huddle in dim corners, unbothered by sympathetic waiters, to wait for diners to finish eating. Then they dart forward to grab an uneaten crust or seize a soup bowl and quickly swallow what remains inside.

Some military units have occasionally refused to fight and have sometimes deliberately retreated because the troops have not been paid on time or because the pay is simply not enough.

Although Phnom Penh is not for the moment under direct military threat from the Communist insurgents, as it was a year ago when rockets and artillery shells began to rain down at random, the capital seems more pessimistic.

Reports are increasing of refugees eating rats and dogs—the price of dogs is rising—and a few refugee women are known to have offered their babies to foreigners to get money for food. These are extreme cases, but, if conditions do not improve, they are expected to become more frequent.

A simple bowl of noodle soup, a common meal for Cambodians, was four rials in March, 1970, when the war began. Now it is 300 rials. A bread roll, which was two rials in 1970 and which every parent used to give to each child to take to school every morning, now costs 100 rials. So now, many children get only half a roll each, or none.

The pay of the average Cambodian civil servant or teacher has increased about fourfold since the war began, but prices have increased fifteenfold or more. A teacher's pay, for example, is about 20,000 rials a month now, or only about \$12 since the recent devaluation of the riel. This is not nearly enough to support a family.

More and more soldiers enter shops to ask for handouts. Some

demand them. The pay of the average soldier is about 18,000 rials a month, or about \$10.

Hungry Children

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Neither side does anything for my family, whatever one wins."

The Americans, who are the only remaining supporters of the Phnom Penh government, seem eager for a way out. Privately they admit this. They admit also that some face-saving kind of talks on a coalition would be enough—but the search for that solution still has not begun.

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Although Phnom Penh is not for the moment under direct military threat from the Communist insurgents, as it was a year ago when rockets and artillery shells began to rain down at random, the capital seems more pessimistic.

"Hope" is not a word used here any more, but "hopeless" is.

"I tell you the truth," said a middle-class Cambodian who recently sold a camera and a

motorcycle, "there is no future."

Mr. Arias has asked Mr. Cabellero, the minister in charge of the Premier's office, to present his views on the stalemate yesterday, but he canceled a scheduled television appearance and a speech before going to confer with Gen. Franco. He was advised by aides to make no public statement until he was certain of victory or defeat in his confrontation with the head of state.

The Premier has won the support of Treasury Minister Rafael Cabellero de Alba, who took office earlier this month in the cabinet crisis precipitated by Gen. Franco's ouster of Liberal Information and Tourism Minister Pio Cabellero.

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Mr. Arias has asked Mr. Cabellero, the minister in charge of the Premier's office, to go on a hunting party this weekend, presumably to map strategy.

Arias Pushes His Spanish Reforms Bill

Bids Franco Revoke Deletions He Made

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, Nov. 29 (WP)—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has sent the controversial political associations law back to Generalissimo Francisco Franco for substantial changes on the grounds that the head of state's draft measure does not respond to the minimal aspirations of the Spanish people.

Administration sources said that the Premier met with Gen. Franco last night to press for restoration of political reforms, excluded by the generalissimo when he approved the text of the statute last week.

To gain time in his 11-hour drive to amend the statute, the Premier has delayed distribution of the draft to the National Council, the legislature's upper chamber which is controlled by the Falange, Spain's only legal party, and other rightist factions. The council is scheduled to meet Dec. 15 to consider approval of the measure, which has been intermittently debated for the last six years.

The Falange has played a major role in obtaining Gen. Franco's rejection of the Arias administration's proposal to permit the creation of limited political parties under the bill of rights of the constitution approved by referendum six years ago.

Premier Arias, sources said, considers that the Franco-approved draft gives "too little, too late," and is trying to win Gen. Franco's support. He has, however, dropped his threat to resign because he feels this would create a power vacuum that would be filled by the Falange.

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Order Is Under Criticism of Pope**Jesuits Meet to Discuss Their Role**

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Jesuits, facing a decline in membership and criticism by Pope Paul VI over their activist image, are gathering for deliberations that could decide the order's future.

On Sunday, 237 Jesuits from 80 countries will begin a two-month session of the General Congregation, the governing body of the Society of Jesus. The largest delegation, with 33 members, comes from the United States.

"Our principal motive is to determine what type of service we should offer to the church in the face of a rapidly changing world," said the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Spanish-born superior-general, who heads the order.

The Pope will closely follow the deliberation at the austere Jesuit headquarters on Borgo Sento Spirito. He has told Jesuit leaders that the tendencies within their order, if fostered and given support, could lead to serious and possibly irreparable changes in the essential structure itself of your society."

Social Justice

The order was founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola 434 years ago as an elite service of the popes. Since then, the Jesuits have survived and thrived on controversy.

In recent times, many Jesuits have been outspoken in demanding that the order do more to further social justice in the world.

In the last nine years, the number of Jesuits has declined from 30,000 to 26,000, but among its clergy there remains an individualistic group of scholars, missionaries and even politicians.

They include such personalities as the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, who served 18 months in jail for destroying U.S. draft-board records to protest the Vietnam war, and the Rev. John McLaughlin,

Italy Kidnap Victim Freed for Ransom

CREMONA, Italy, Nov. 29 (AP).—Ilaria Melloni, the 20-year-old daughter of an insurance company executive, was freed here by kidnappers yesterday, police said.

Her family reportedly paid a ransom of 400 million lire, about \$640,000, but the report was not officially confirmed.

Miss Melloni, who was unharmed, was the 42d reported abduction victim in Italy this year. She was seized Monday in Verona. Kidnappers in Italy still hold eight other persons.

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an adviser to former President Richard Nixon.

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"I don't know whether identification with political parties is the best condition," he said. "But that is something which will come up at the congregation."

Mexico Asks For Reforms In Latin Body

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP).—Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa said that Mexico might quit the Organization of American States unless the association is drastically overhauled.

Mr. Rabasa yesterday briefed Mexican senators on the foreign policy of President Luis Echeverria's government. Afterward, a newsman asked if Mexico planned to leave the organization to protest its failure to lift diplomatic and trade sanctions against Cuba.

"Not now," he replied. "But, if the OAS is not drastically overhauled, we may consider it." The Foreign Ministry later issued a communiqué in which Mr. Rabasa's comments were restated.

Mr. Rabasa told the senators that the recent OAS meeting in Quito, Ecuador, failed to lift the sanctions against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's government because "predominant hegemonies" within the organization preclude free expression. This appeared to be aimed at U.S. influence on smaller OAS members.

Two-Thirds Vote

The proposal to lift the sanctions imposed in 1964 won the approval of 12 of the 21 voting OAS members. But a two-thirds majority of 14 was needed to accept the proposal.

Mr. Rabasa said that one way the OAS could be overhauled would be to do away with the two-thirds system, which he called absurd. He said that on the Cuban question, the will of a minority "blocked the will of a majority."

Mexico has ignored the OAS sanctions by refusing to break relations with Cuba and was a firm supporter of the proposal.

On Tuesday, Mexico broke relations with Chile, one of three countries that voted against lifting sanctions. Mr. Rabasa said that the Chilean "no" vote was a factor that led to the break.

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Russians Trade Polemics With Chinese Regime

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet press continued Wednesday to exchange polemics with Peking, saying "great-power expansionist ambitions" are behind Peking's current attacks on Moscow.

In an article entitled "Who Prevents Normalization?" a leading Tass commentator said that the process of detente is being hindered by Peking.

"The Chinese leadership is hostile to the peaceful initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and other countries. The Peking rulers regard the Soviet Union—a genuine and reliable friend of Asian peoples—as the main obstacle on the road to realize their great-power expansionist ambitions."

"This is what underlies the vicious anti-Sovietism of Peking propaganda," Tass said.

The article suggests that Moscow was stung by criticism from Peking earlier Wednesday that the Kremlin was in league with the United States in "abetting the monstrous crimes of Israeli Zionism against the Palestinian people's national rights."

The attack, by the Chinese news agency, was made while Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat was getting red-carpet treatment in Moscow.

Iceland Ships Banned

BONN, Nov. 29 (Reuters).— Icelandic fishing boats have been banned from landing fish at West German coastal ports in retaliation for the seizure of a West German trawler off Iceland Monday, the mayor of Bremen said today.



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Interim Group Held Office 12 Days**Ankara Cabinet Loses Vote, 358-17, Quits**

ANKARA, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Turkey's interim government resigned tonight following a crushing defeat in its first parliamentary vote of confidence. The government had been in office for only 12 days.

Premier Sadi Irmak's nonparty administration of technocrats and independent parliamentarians failed, by 388 votes to 17, to win the National Assembly's approval for its program.

Mr. Irmak resigned but agreed to continue as caretaker premier while party leaders search for a solution to the 10-week-old crisis.

The 70-year-old independent senator was assigned to form an interim government by President Fahri Korukut after feuding party leaders had tried unsuccessfully for two months to form a ruling coalition.

Peace Moves

The parliamentary defeat of the interim regime endangers Cyprus peace moves and virtually rules out an early visit to Ankara by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger, who is trying to solve the Cyprus problem, already has canceled a trip to Turkey because of the government crisis.

"In the present situation, it is difficult to see anyone with sufficient authority to conduct negotiations."

Most parties have accepted the premise that new elections are necessary. Last year elections were inconclusive and no party gained a majority.

The ruling coalition which resigned tonight was headed by Mr. Koerbitz, the leader of the Republican People's party. The collapse, after only about eight months in office, was due to disagreements over Cyprus, with the National Salvation party, a coalition partner.

Turkish First

Today's vote was the first time in the history of the Turkish republic that a government lost its initial vote of confidence. It was the heaviest defeat sustained by any administration.

Apart from hampering Cyprus peace initiatives, the crisis has increased the chances of a cut-in U.S. military aid. In an aid-related measure, Congress has given the Ford administration until Dec. 10 to show that there has been a reduction in Turkish forces on Cyprus and movement toward a settlement.

Although the Turkish Army has started to withdraw some troops from Cyprus, U.S. diplomats here are increasingly pessimistic about the administration's chances of persuading Congress to continue the aid.

Crime Wave on European Trains**Peril Aboard Orient Express Shifts From Spies to Robbers**

By William Tuohy

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Nov. 29.—In the golden age of the Orient Express, a passenger might be lured into a bit of espionage or perhaps an affair. But aboard the high-speed train that crosses Europe, the perils to travelers today are more mundane and real.

The crack train in Europe recently have been plagued by robbers. The robbers board the train at night and systematically burglarize sleeping compartments.

The robbers usually get on or off the trains near national frontiers, and a favorite spot is this small city at the Italian end of the long Simplon tunnel under the Alps.

Domodossola has gotten the reputation as the thieves' headquarters, complained a city official. "But this is only because Domodossola is the place where passengers get out their passport and baggage for customs—and then discover that they have been robbed."

Domodossola lies on the main line of the Direct Orient Express, the successor to the famed Orient Express. It runs from Paris through Lausanne, the Simplon tunnel, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Belgrade, Sofia, to Istanbul—with a branch going to Athens.

While the Direct Orient Express is a favorite target of thieves and robbers, other crack trains in France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany and the Balkans also are being hit.

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Italian police complain of pernicious Italian law and Yugoslav gangs to prey on Italy.

"We arrest them," said M. Baschilia, a railroad police official in Rome, "but they are released from a temporary release from a prison and they are back on the trains again."

In Milan, Genovesi Pavone, deputy commander of the road police in the northern stretch of the Domodossola-Milan stretch of the rail line east of Trieste, in Yugoslavia.

Jean Marabini, a journalist for Le Monde, a French daily newspaper, wrote of a recent experience on a train trip from Paris to southern Italy.

"Our Italian conductor advised us to lock our compartment, hide our possessions and sleep with open eyes after crossing the Italian border," he wrote.

"Two girls in the next compartment securely locked themselves in, and in another compartment, a father organized a defense line for his whole family, mentally preparing for a sleepless night and equipping his compartment with shoes to throw at intruders."

"I woke up in Domodossola. The station was quiet, not a soul around. I smiled to myself and promptly went back to sleep. I later woke up at Bologna with a violent headache and not a

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THE MARKET

The Discreet Art of Selling a Rembrandt

By Suren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—A Rembrandt self-portrait for 1,100,570 francs?

If the painting sold by Etienne Ader at the Palais Galliera Tuesday had not been a Rembrandt, the price was five times what the picture was worth. If, as seems almost certain, it was indeed a Rembrandt, 1,1 million francs is absurdly cheap.

Seldom has such a masterpiece been displayed and advertised with such discretion. It was lumped in with 23 other paintings—starting with "Two Dogs Playing Near a Tree" by Jean-Jacques Bacheler, a minor French artist (1724-1806) and ending with a landscape attributed to David Vinckeboons. French painter who was not much more talented. The sale was, however, primarily devoted to furniture and objets d'art.

The one luxury accorded the Rembrandt was a color photograph—the colors were not overly faithful—in the catalogue. Expert Paul Antonini was responsible for cataloguing the paintings, giving the Rembrandt a 21-line caption—most other paintings rated one line. It was a worthy effort. Unfortunately there were one or two slips. "C.R. Lamb, Näsby," mentioned among the collections to which the portrait had once belonged, may have puzzled many readers. No doubt this was a reference to one of the most famous Swedish collections, that of Carl Robert Lamb, housed in the family mansion at Roslags-Näsby—a first-class pedigree for a painting.

More regrettable was the omission from the bibliography of the fact that a photograph of this self-portrait, along with a description, is included in Horst Gerson's revised edition of Abraham Bredius's catalogue of Rembrandt's paintings. If a Rembrandt is to be taken seriously, commercially speaking, it must be included in the Gerson list. Gerson, who was Bredius's student, helped his teacher prepare the original edition (listing 664 paintings) of 1935, later there was a luxurious version published by

Hachette in Paris. In the course of a lifetime devoted to the study of Rembrandt and 17th-century Dutch painting, Gerson has cut Bredius's original list by nearly a third and has also made a few additions.

Typewritten Sheet

Mr. Antonini must have had an 11th-hour inspiration, for a typewritten sheet nailed to the wall of the auction room did mention that the self-portrait is on Gerson's list. But had any foreign buyer been interested, he could not have known that from the catalogue—even had he been able to procure a catalogue despite the mail strike. This failure to mention the Gerson listing would have convinced most prospective buyers that the sellers did not wish to overemphasize a work that perhaps did not meet with their full approval, as there are rumors that the painting had been touched up.

A price of 1.1 million francs is ridiculous. The work (61 by 47 centimeters—and not 0.160 by 0.470 meter as a catalogue mis-

print indicated) is finely preserved.

Investors will be interested to learn that the picture was sold 24 years ago at another French auction for 11 million francs, which, allowing for devaluations, is exactly what was paid Tuesday. Yet the Tuesday price was close to the pre-sale estimate, indicating the seller's low expectations in terms of his investment.

As for the rest of the pictures, they fared badly. A fine portrait by Louis-Michel Van Loo (1707-1771) in the best French classical style and coming from a very good French collection was bought in at 15,950 francs. A fine baroque landscape by Hubert Robert (1733-1808) failed to find a buyer at 31,370 francs. And so did a portrait of a man by Jean-Baptiste Oudry, uncolored at 34,670—but some bad restorations made this failure less depressing than the others.

Only one work sold comparatively well. It was an exceptionally good still life by Jean Michel Picart (circa 1600-1682), signed and dated 1683. The price of 176,570 francs would have been regarded as moderately high last year in London and is very high by the new standards.

More signs of declining prices came when the furniture went on the block. The one exception was the 605,570 francs paid for a Louis XV bureau plat, with its matching cartonnier (portable case). One of the very finest desks of its type in existence, its proportions combine baroque vigor with restraint. The drawers and side panels are of imported Japanese lacquer; the veneer, Kingwood. Ironically, some pro-

The Rembrandt self-portrait which sold for 1.1 million francs in Paris this week.

fessionals consider it to be extensively restored and even fear that the lacquer panels might be later insertions—which makes the price truly enormous.

Royal Furniture

An acceptable price was the 222,570 francs paid for a set of three fauteuils and one bergère made by Jean-Baptiste Boulard in 1785-86 for Louis XVI's bedroom in the chateau at Champs-

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amples of French royal furniture

stud—which was naturally a commercial detriment—and may possibly explain why the price was, low, comparatively speaking.

Be that as it may, the best piece in the auction failed to sell, being bought in at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

Apparently the experts, B. and J.P. Dilley, missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French commissaire-égaré caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information.

The applied ormolu clock is a masterpiece of the early French rococo style as derived from Meissonnier's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Galliera.

The best picture was an extremely fine Kees Van Dongen painted in 1907, during the artist's fauvist period. The portrait (65 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs, 50 per cent below the 220,570 francs reserve.

A Cassatt

At another sale Tuesday night—at Drouot—conducted by Etienne Libert, a hideous Renior oil study (32 by 39 centimeters) went for 208,570 francs while a glorious Mary Cassatt portrait (92 by 60 centimeters) went for a ridiculous 103,900 francs.

Sloppy cataloguing did not help the Cassatt. The picture was unsigned and the catalogue merely indicated that it had a certificate by "Madame Breckin" and that the picture is to be listed in the supplement to the catalogue "saison" of Mary Cassatt's work. How many French readers know that "Madame Breckin" is Adelyn D. Breskin, who wrote the Cassatt catalogue raisonné published by the Smithsonian Institution, in 1970. Why can't French experts give first names and spell the others correctly?

When the picture actually came up for sale, the expert said that the certificate—which was not shown—specified that the portrait had been painted in 1918 at the Auberge de la Paix in Moret-sur-Loing—a favorite haunt for Barbizon and Impressionist painters. It is one of the American artist's last and best—in my view—works.

After the sale, the expert's assistant explained that they had received the certificate only two days before the sale. These sorts of selling methods combined with the current crisis won't do much to boost prices.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Great Athobby,"

written, directed and performed by the San Francisco Mime Troupe, is "non-literary, collective, left-wing political theater,"

Clive Barnes says. "The company seems to believe that a slogan carries more political clout than an argument, and while in demagogic terms this may be true, slogans never make for exciting theater . . . This is meant to be a humorous spoof with a Bogart-like private eye set against the destructive forces of Marx and capitalism. But the humor

is as labored as a broken-back donkey." Although obviously appealing to youthful audiences Barnes thought the troupe would do better with other material. "These young people undoubtedly mean well and their political beliefs and aspirations are transparently sincere. As performers they move and sing with verve, and, in this play, the method of production, a small street theater setting suitable indoors adaptation, is as ingenious as their use of pop music pleasing. They are probably far more interesting when they are dealing with a proper plot rather than a fantasy of their own fevered imaginings."

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Wedekind—Tough and Intelligent

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 29 (IHT).—The middle classes are taken abrubbing at the hands of Royal Shakespeare Company season. Following Gorky's "mariol" which condemned arrivistes for turning their backs on their working class origins comes Frank Wedekind's "Marquis of Keith" with its traits of a cocky confidence trickster outgulled, contemptuously used and discarded by merchants and bankers, the thought were his victims.

Donald Eye's splendid production treats Wedekind as a son of Ur-Brecht, adding some songs based on poems and encouraging the cast to hold distance the rapturous characters they play, so that they can an objective commentary on their own performances, playing it at the basis of work, emphasized by the anti-perversion sexuality and insist on having the young boys play actresses. No one in Wedekind's universe is quite who seems, although each is being taken at his surface.

The ostensible setting Munich in 1899, but Eye's expressionistic designs sum up a later, more decadent mania period. The feeling is circle one another waiting chance to rip and tear. Marquis of Keith is a grand comic artist who maintains belief in his superiority by vying for a crowd of cut-throats on with money that milks from the rich.

A Plan

He wants not only the money but the respect of the bourgeoisie, drawing up a plan for a arts center (with most of space given over to restaurants and bars) designed to appeal to business who can thus e-patronage with apparent art patronage and respectability, covered, such as it is, in the cover that he is no match the bland double-dealing of merchants. The play emphasizes the similarity of the two world of crime and business. As character says, "Today I'm most respected man in Munich tomorrow, I could be taken."

Ian McKellen, as the many who have found the perfect physical equivalence of the man's kind, giving an acrobatic and vertiginous performance, turns right at odd angles or turns himself into corkscrew shapes. His wistful and actorly pain reaches its peak in the cynical moments of the play when he puts a revolver in his mouth to blow out his brains, grim at the cold metal taste of death and then licks instead evident approval the wad banknotes he has in his hand.

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This contorted and brilliant performance has a faint fall in the acting of Richardson as the passive-melancholy Scholz, the man of honor who comes to Keith's order to learn how to enjoy himself and discovers that his hope of retaining his sanity is leaving the world to enter lunacy.

Apparatus Paradox

Wedekind exploits and explores apparent paradox, notably a series of sharp epigrams. amorous detective Raspe's polished performance by J. Gwynn, lamens, "People we trust me, I was a martyr to modesty." The quicks at one point explains, best way to exploit your femininity. It is a world where and bad business are synonymous, where style is for substance—notably in success of the marquis' misfortune as a singer—for want better word. Anna is pink with a feline sharpness (if claws show too rarely) by Kestelman.

Mr. Eye's lively production many incidental delights, such as Ian Richardson's grave & with the prostitute Simba (P. Love). It is an evening of intelligent and murderous fun-bracing antidote to the mass entertainment that currently passes entertainment.

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London

WEDNESDAY
Tough Dubuffet's
Intelligent Crowd
topper

By Emily Genauer

YORK—New Yorkers—in fact, people in cities all over the United States—take new bare in public places in stride these days. A 50-foot metal figure suggesting a monumental man in a Henry bronze bringing instant change to their midst, doesn't seem as they go about their business.

The newest sculpture in the city that has been installed at a plaza in front of Miles van Rohe's Seagram Building is people in their tracks. The work is by Jean Dubuffet, French sculptor who also did the concrete "Four Trees" in Wall Street area's Chase Manhattan Plaza. This one is a solid steel, stands 26 feet without a base (which makes it, reportedly, the tallest figurative sculpture in Manhattan) and is 14 feet wide from elbow to bow. For all its formidable proportions it is as absurdly and delightfully light-hearted as a child's toy. Its sculptural own against the immense bulk of the skyscrapers surrounding it.

It is a good-humored ogre, showing its tongue out at big business and technology. It is a Quixote in clanking armor, riding the system. It is, indeed, one passerby, a most appropriate figure of a man suffering a hang-over after too much beer, product which gives the thing its name.

Dubuffet's name for the work "Mildred la Chamarre," which states as "Sir Fancy Vein," reflects insights that specific situations are very important to his fantasies; they are, he says, as concrete as a skyscraper, more real. villa he has built for himself just outside Paris explains it means. It is a black-and-white pleasure dome connected just to house his own needs and for his own enjoyment. It is surrounded by gardens in which every tree and clod of grass is made of concrete. Ah, but eventually this mad whimsy will become a buffet museum. Now that is very concrete caprice.

In any case, the cheerful Devilish devil stands between the mountains in front of Seagram's polished steel plates, weeping, weeping in curves that suggest horns of a Valkyrie's helmet, wings that will let it take off. Driven all over the plates are red black lines that in the appropriate places establish eyes, a mouth, and in others just under about like the abashed terms of graffiti. The piece works as a crowd-pleaser because it is the only musical, "human" note in that of glass and steel facades. sculpture it works primarily of its scale. A piece in a minimalist idiom, for example, I-beams and sharp angles, outside in its geometry as buildings surrounding it, will almost certainly be dwarfed by them, no matter how large. A figurative work, especially one full of fantasy and surprise, and obviously not meant to represent a real human being at all, can, if it is imaginative enough, take on the special scale of a gesture, the way a grin or a smile of a hand can dominate the impression of a whole man.

The new show at the National Gallery is called "Puppets: Dance of the Orient," and it does not sound like the most compelling exhibit, and, it is delightful. Many years ago the old Cooper Union



Dubuffet's 25-foot-tall "Mildred la Chamarre."

Museum used to, on occasion, put the Siamese puppets out of its storage bins and put them on view.

These at the museum now come from China, India and other areas of the East. Most are relatively large two-dimensional figures, shadow, silhouettes cut from leather, representing gods, demons, heroes, villains, monsters. They're multi-colored, perforated, elaborately designed, translucent, with heads and arms that are articulated and meant to be maneuvered by puppeteers reciting and singing lyrics and dialogues going back 2,000 years. They're brilliantly displayed,

mostly against light boxes or transparent screens in what amount to separate stages, each equipped with its own soft sound-track of voices and exotic instruments. Several of the puppets have been set in motion.

The puppets themselves are extraordinarily handsome, bound to prove greatly satisfying especially to viewers at home with a sense of wonder and admiration for anyone at all responsive to strange sounds and sights combining in harmonies guaranteed to lift the viewer totally out of his customary milieu.

Agam, Galerie Attali, 159 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris-6, to January.

Yacov Agam is well known for his paintings done on vertical corrugated ridges which present the viewer with three totally different pictures as he walks past them. Some of these are on view, along with sculptures, jewelry and gadgets, but the novelty of the show is a set of video films which are all on simultaneous display. They last between three and 26 minutes, and, insofar as I can judge, are mostly composed of a flux of patterns in rhythmic alternation.

Henri Michaux, Galerie le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris-6, to Jan. 30.

No other artist today, and none of the younger generation, has grasped the essence of the age as intimate and immediate a vision as Henri Michaux. It is a curious and satisfying paradox that in an age where "political" artists are spawning like herring, one of the rare satisfactory statements regarding our civilization should come from such an eminent loner as Michaux. Here, in his drawings and paintings, one perceives the mood and meaning of the age, the speed and dissolution that surrounds us, the distress of the individual and his desperate efforts to preserve his identity within the universal flux. And all this is expressed through a language so spare and simple that it could very well escape one's notice were it not that the rhythm alone suffices to convey the fundamental urgency of Michaux's art. Ink drawings and oils, all recent, by an artist who, at 75, is vitally contemporary.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Nicoré, Galerie de l'Abbaye, 3 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris-6, to Dec. 7.

Nicoré, who is a good graphic, has a typically French wit with a strong literary pedigree as attested by numerous quotations (Raymond Queneau being the favorite) scrawled across his drawings. A fresh and entertaining show which also includes oil paintings.

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London

Alvaro Guevara 1894-1951, P. and D. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond St., London, W. 1, to mid-January.

Guevara, one of 12 children of an Anglophilic Chilean, was sent to England at the end of 1909 to study textile milling, preparatory to joining the family's woolen business. Singularly unfitted for commercial life, he secretly enrolled at Bradford Art School, where, with the encouragement of the Rothstein family, he won a scholarship to the Slade School of Art—part of London University—where he was the most brilliant of students, winning the four main prizes and a further tutorial scholarship.

Handsome, bisexual, bilingual and immensely witty, "Chile" Guevara was taken up by Tont Londres as he was to be a decade later by Tont Paris. He was a regular guest of Ossoline Morell at Garrington, he was feted by Augustus John—"Chile, you are a genius"—singled out by the most able of connoisseurs. He is the young lion of English painting," wrote Ossoline Morell in a catalogue introduction. To celebrate the publication of Guevara's biography "Latin Among Lions," Michael Joseph by Diana Holman Hunt, granddaughter of the

pre-Raphaelite painter, and a writer with a genius for evoking the spirit of place and period, Colnaghi's has mounted a remarkable collection of Guevara's work, from childhood portraits in South America, through the "Flowers Imaginaires" of late 19th-century Paris, to the somber late portraits of an impossible love. The quality and variety of the drawings and paintings bear out to the full the enthusiasm of his contemporaries.

Japanese Inro, Ezenazi, Foxglove House, 168 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, to Dec. 6.

Inro—the cases in which the Japanese carried medicine—were wonders of craftsmanship in the 17th and 18th centuries. This selection of ninety Inro from the E. A. Wrangham collection is a serene and beautiful oasis in the noise of Piccadilly.

Walter Conner, the Studio, 112 Cambridge Crescent, London, W. 11, on permanent view.

The young American painter Bruce Church working from London, has mounted an exhibition of his recent works, mostly topographical watercolors and oils resulting from a spring and summer tour of the Far East. He is at his best portraying the misty dawn lights of the China coast, and the ornate romanticism of Oriental architecture.

Chris Orr, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb St., Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1, to Dec. 5.

These colored etchings and related drawings have a lovely throw-away technique about them, which thinly disguises some very sharp social comment indeed. The more recent large lithographs, too, are technically accomplished, and force one to look more closely.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ENGLAND

The Pictures at New European Exhibitions

Paris

Amari, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Dec. 14.

Subtitled green-grays and pinks, a delicate line, smooth and controlled, to present a metamorphosis obsession in which fingers, lips, teeth, ears and penises mingle, meet, grow out of one another and take up one another's function and place. Also quite little old boxes, lined with faded silk and which serve as reliquaries to a pictorial representation of those various elements of the human anatomy which French anthropologists refer to as "les parties molles."

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The foundation is the realization of a 10-year-old dream. An architect, furniture designer, painter and, until recently, the owner of a Brussels gallery, Verameann interested many of the artists who had shown in his gallery in his project. Vassily Kandinsky, Dodeign and others donated sculpture. Pol Marnier painted the voluptuous nudes sprawled around the walls of the bar. Greek artist Pavlov produced artfully faked bottles in making colors set on shelves behind the bar counter. The French artist Mathieu donated a painting showing a battle scene, a clash of aggressive black strokes across a gold background.

Benoit and Guine, Galerie Hotel Bristol, 108 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8, to Dec. 15.

Benoit, in his old age, his hands clamped shut by arthritis, could never have produced the works shown here had not Maillol sent him a young man who had a good mastery of the sculptor's craft and an intuitive ability to understand just what Benoit wanted. Richard Guino died last year. A lawsuit to have his name associated with Benoit's in reference to these works had recently resulted in a judgment in his favor. The present exhibition includes bronzes, some charming sculptures in clay, drawings by Benoit, and a number of works by Guino. He is a pleasant sculptor, but too often marked by the decorative taste of his period.

The pieces he did for Benoit are certainly his best, monumental and intimate.

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27 Billion Invested by Oil Nations

Oil in West's Bonds, S Expert States

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—Oil-importing countries invested \$27 billion in the United States, Britain and other European securities in the first nine months of 1974, a Bank for International Settlements expert said last night. US economist Jim Dingle told an international symposium on oil and money markets that he estimates that 45 per cent of the \$27 billion, which may be as much as \$30 billion, has been invested in "cashed-up reserve assets" such as American and British government bonds.

For the first three quarters of 1974, he gave this breakdown of oil-producing countries' foreign placements: \$8 billion in the United States, \$4 billion in Britain, \$12 billion in "Eurodeposits" in London and \$3 billion in other European centers.

Mr. Dingle said that so far oil-importing countries had borrowed \$1 billion on Euromarkets. He gave the figures at an international symposium attended by experts from both oil-producing and consuming countries. The US was barred from the meeting but was given a summary of discussions.

A spokesman for the Basel-based BIS said that Mr. Dingle made "private estimates." Jean Simonet, vice-president of a Common Market Commission, said that oil-importing countries probably run up an aggregate balance-of-payments deficit of \$60 billion this year.

Mr. Simonet said there was no optimism in sight for these "imperial" problems in the short and medium terms. Thus, "an appreciable slackening of inflation" would not be expected in the near future.

"We must resign ourselves to the fact that the oil-importing countries are running up debts. This indebtedness leads to the creation of money and this in turn sustains inflationary tendencies."

"Recycling is only another word to describe this indebtedness," he said. "Accepting recycling is therefore to take the opposite course to a deflationary policy."

Japan Rejects U.S. Proposal for Oil Cuts

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Japanese government is preparing a counterproposal to the US suggestion that Japan and other industrialized countries cut imports of oil by a combined three million barrels a day, about 10 per cent, by the end of 1975.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said yesterday Japanese representatives at a Dec. 18 board of directors meeting in Paris of the recently established International Energy Agency (IEA) will propose instead that Japan be allowed to implement a plan aimed at curtailing overall energy consumption by 10 per cent. Officials said the Japanese are not prepared to limit themselves to a reduction of oil imports by any specific number of barrels a day.

To implement the energy conservation program, MITI said it was trying to get emergency administrative controls that expired Dec. 30 under which major Japanese energy users were required to trim consumption of petroleum and electric power.

Major power users and individual consumers will be asked voluntarily to cut their consumption enough to achieve the overall 10 per cent savings target.

In contrast to the United States, where individuals account for about 70 per cent of oil consumption, Japanese individuals consume 30 per cent of the country's oil usage. The rest is used to generate electric power and as industrial raw materials.

Because of the nature of their consumption patterns, the Japanese believe it is impractical to arbitrarily curb oil imports as this would have an immediate adverse impact on overall economic activity. Imports account for over 90 per cent of Japan's oil consumption.

S. Money Supply Increases in Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported today the US money supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted \$282.3 billion in the week ended Nov. 20, up from \$282.3 billion in the previous week. The Fed said the supply grew at an annual rate of 14 per cent in the statistical quarter ended Nov. 20. In the latest statistical quarter, the growth was 3.6 per cent and for the year it was 5.1 per cent.

Layoffs May Boost Productivity

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—One likely effect of the mass layoffs and other cutbacks by industry is a rise in US productivity, which has been plunging at one of the sharpest rates since World War II.

Although the power increases in productivity have averaged 1.5 per cent, declines have been registered in five of the past six quarters. In the third quarter the drop was 2.4 per cent.

Productivity rate, or output per man hour, is not a measure solely of how diligently production workers attend to their chores. Rather, it measures how effectively manpower, capital and technology are used.

To some extent the measure can be changed by poor worker attitudes on the assembly line, but decisions by white-collar workers in the front office are far more likely to raise or lower productivity.

Two of these decisions, it now seems clear, were to keep work force at capacity and to continue high production schedules despite a dropoff in demand, most noticeably in the automotive industry.

The situation is not unusual. Productivity often drops during the latter stages of a period of economic expansion as various inefficiencies—big inventories, overextended staffs, poor discipline—exude output per man hour.

One of the most obvious factors in the decline is the employment of marginal workers, those

with little or only poorly developed skills. Over-time work, sometimes at premium wage rates, can also cut into output efficiency.

As large corporations begin house-cleaning both on the production line and in the executive office, an increase in the productivity rate generally can be expected. That has been the case.

However, many economists will be looking closely at the figures over the next few months. Some believe that the nation's productivity will be slow to recover, and that it might never reach its old plateau.

Among their reasons are changes in the work ethic, the channelling of corporate efforts into "nonproductive" areas, such as ecology and the enormous bureaucracy that mature companies support.

The optimistic view holds that productivity will begin moving ahead, and soon. Fears are always expressed that the United States is losing its ability to produce efficiently, they say, but the figures prove them wrong.

The most likely scenario is for productivity to move into the plus figures early next year if the recession reaches bottom at that time, and to rise into the 2 to 3-per-cent-a-year level as economic expansion resumes.

However, if the past is a criterion, inefficiency again will creep into the economy as the expansion reaches its peak, helping to drag it back down to a slower pace.

Some Experts See Depression Worse Than 1930s

Slump Spreads Across Western Europe

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—

After a generation of prosperity, Europe's postwar economic boom is sputtering to a halt as slumps, limited to a few countries a year ago, have become universal.

At best, European businessmen and economists think, things will not go worse—but not better—for a painful year or so. At worst, according to the more pessimistic, a 1930s-style depression, with unpredictable but surely far-reaching consequences, will develop.

Optimists and pessimists alike, meanwhile, are preoccupied with immediate problems: Production slowdowns, unemployment, chronic illiquidity and inflation.

Industrial orders are declining, and unemployment is rising. Construction companies and the makers of automobiles, textiles, home appliances, television sets and telephone gear are hard- hit.

Seek Way to Survive

Gloom is widespread. After a recent Geneva meeting of 20 or so executives from European corporate hierarchies, one concluded: "What this comes down to is a discussion about how to survive."

Economists for the Common Market are increasingly alarmed by unemployment. They estimate jobless workers in the EEC could number four million by April, up from 3.1 million in October. "This is becoming as big a worry as inflation," says one expert.

In its latest prognostication, the EEC predicted that gross production for its nine member nations will rise only 2.8 per cent this year against a 5.6-per-cent increase in 1973. But this expectation was based on output figures gathered earlier in this year, and an EEC report notes that "there has been a marked slowdown of industrial production in recent months."

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

he says could be even worse than that of the 1930s.

Besides Europe's manufacturing and construction industries, the tourist business has gone into a slump, further shrinking the supply of foreign currencies.

In Britain, business bankruptcies rose one-third in this year's first half compared with the first half of 1973. Bankruptcies in West Germany and Italy are up sharply, too, and in Spain, the Ministry of Industry is bracing for an imminent wave of bankruptcies, especially among small firms.

Britain appears to be in the deepest trouble. With a 17-per-cent inflation rate, the government has looked to corporate restraints on wage increases to prevent another price spiral.

But Rolls Royce and other employers, under heavy union pressure, are failing to go along.

Production in Britain's iron and steel industry, meanwhile, is way under year-ago levels. Gross national product is expected to decline by 1 or 2 per cent this year, the more pessimistic estimates say.

In France, a 15-per-cent inflation rate and an impending \$2-billion deficit in the balance of payments are causing worries. GNP is rising only 4 per cent or so this year, down from 6.1 per cent in 1973.

Europe's small industrial countries are suffering similarly. Output in the Netherlands is expected to rise by about 8 per cent this year, down from 8 per cent in 1973, and inflation is running around 10 per cent.

Belgians expect their growth rate to fall to 3.5 per cent this year from 5.8 per cent in 1973.

Belgium's inflation rate is 15.6 per cent, and Denmark's, at 18 per cent, is even worse. Danish output is likely to rise by less than 2 per cent this year against 4 per cent last year.

The government also is known to be considering several other projects to help CEE, including a direct participation by the state-owned Atomic Energy Commission.

Lockheed Proposes Deal With Soviet Aeroflot

By Harold D. Watkins

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 29—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has quietly made a formal proposal to the Soviet Union calling for a joint study of the future aircraft needs of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

It was known that Lockheed was trying to get Russian orders for its L-1011 TriStar jumbo jet, but it has been learned that the company is now hoping to sell Aeroflot a new and previously unpublicized long-range version which will be called the L-1011-250.

A government official in Washington, who confirmed the Aeroflot study proposal, said it is now being considered whether formal approval would have to be granted.

Lockheed is conducting such a study if the Russians "accept" the aerospace firm's bid.

One Washington official close

to the negotiations said it is possible that a US export license may be needed for Lockheed to provide this service to Aeroflot.

The study could involve the transfer of sensitive technical information on aircraft performance and engineering characteristics.

Lockheed has been working informally with Aeroflot officials for some time, attempting to sell them up to 30 of its L-1011 TriStar wide-bodied transport planes.

But the proposal now being studied would move these to a formal basis, with a partnership arrangement enabling Lockheed to obtain detailed information about Aeroflot operations to help reach meaningful decisions on future aircraft needs.

Aerospace industry sources expect the Soviet Union to agree to buy some Boeing 747 aircraft in the near future. Soviet engineers were in Seattle for nearly two weeks in the latter part of October, reportedly discussing detailed specifications for the aircraft. The initial order is expected to be for five to 10 of the jumbo jets.

Lockheed is proceeding on the basis that Boeing will sell 747s to Russia in the near future and that these aircraft will be part of the fleet which will be included in the proposed study.

A Boeing official said that no 747 sales agreement had been signed with the Russians, but that discussions are continuing.

A State Department official said the government would object to any proposal that a US aircraft manufacturer help the Russians design or build an airplane in the Soviet Union. This had been discussed early this year.

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Airbus' announcement caused little surprise as the feeling has been growing over the past week or so that the fall in the prime rate had gotten ahead of itself.

If Citibank had moved today this would have been the eighth fall in as many weeks since the move down from the record 12-per-cent level started about two months ago.

Even so, Citibank remains the only major bank at 10 per cent.

The whole question of formula prime is now thrown open again, for while it reflects the bank's borrowing cost when open market interest rates are on the rise, when they are declining a formula prime moves down faster

with little or only poorly developed skills. Over-time work, sometimes at premium wage rates, can also cut into output efficiency.

Head of GM Rules Out Price Rises

Optimistic on Outlook As He Leaves Office

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (NYT)—Richard Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors, says that his company will not make any major price increases in the near future and has joined other top executives in calling on the Ford administration to aid the industry out of its severe sales

slump.

Mr. Gerstenberg sat at his desk for the last time this week as chairman of GM, and in an interview said that he regretted retiring

from the company in such a critical time. But he was also full of optimism about its future.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year of 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars which as the slump deepened this fall, he revised to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Referring to his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

Price Cuts Blamed

He blamed the wage-price controls imposed by former President Richard Nixon in the fall of 1971 for much of the industry's present problems with high prices.

He recalled that during the period of controls "we knew we were going to have a problem and it is

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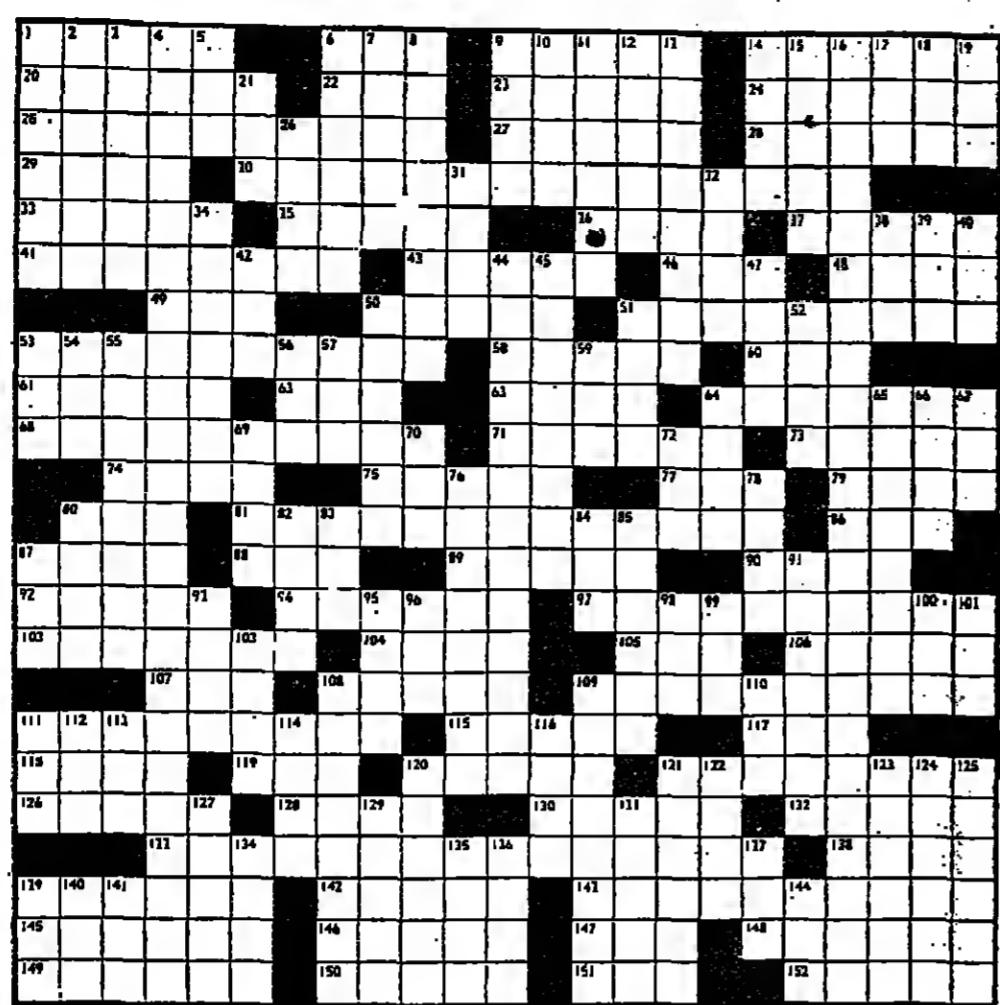
New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$										Chgs									
High	Low	P/E	Wk.	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	P/E	Wk.	High	Low	Chg.	High	Low	P/E	Wk.	High	Low
Continued from Page 10.																			
17% Thorol 70	4 23	120	10.1	11.5	11.5	-	1.5	1.5	120	10.1	11.5	11.5	-	1.5	1.5	120	10.1	11.5	11.5
22% Thorol 72	12	24	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120
11% Thomas W 1	17	4	6	5	5	5	-	5	10	10	10	10	-	5	5	10	10	10	10
7% Thorl/Br 40	5	15	60	60	60	-	1.5	1.5	60	60	60	60	-	1.5	1.5	60	60	60	60
25% Thorl/Br 41	10	20	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120
47% Thorl/Br 42	25	50	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120	-	1.5	1.5	120	120	120	120
22% Tidwell M 40	9	2	20	110	110	110	-	1.5	110	110	110	110	-	1.5	1.5	110	110	110	110
41% Tidwell M 41	10	20	220	220	220	-	1.5	1.5	220	220	220	220	-	1.5	1.5	220	220	220	220
35% Tigert 40	6	14	220	220	220	-	1.5	1.5	220	220	220	220	-	1.5	1.5	220	220	220	220
20% Tish Rth 40	11	21	12	11	11	11	-	1.5	11	11	11	11	-	1.5	1.5	11	11	11	11
11% Tobin Pk 40	4	5	50	50	50	50	-	5	50	50	50	50	-	5	5	50	50	50	50
24% Tonka Co 40	2	11	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	1.5	140	140	140	140
4% Tool R 40	7	2	6	6	6	6	-	1.5	6	6	6	6	-	1.5	1.5	6	6	6	6
15% Tonka Co 41	2	11	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	1.5	140	140	140	140
15% Tonka Co 42	2	11	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	1.5	140	140	140	140
20% Tonka Co 43	2	11	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	140	140	140	140	-	1.5	1.5	140	140	140	140
45% Tonka Co 44	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
18% Trans U 40	35	65	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
22% Trans U 41	35	65	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
15% Trans U 42	35	65	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
10% Trans U 43	35	65	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
15% Trans U 44	7	14	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
22% Trans U 45	7	14	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
15% Trans U 46	7	14	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
20% Trans U 47	7	14	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	65	65	65	65	-	1.5	1.5	65	65	65	65
25% Trans U 48	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 49	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
20% Trans U 50	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
25% Trans U 51	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 52	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
20% Trans U 53	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
25% Trans U 54	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 55	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
20% Trans U 56	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
25% Trans U 57	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 58	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
20% Trans U 59	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
25% Trans U 60	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 61	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
20% Trans U 62	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
25% Trans U 63	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
15% Trans U 64	10	16	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	204	204	204	204	-	1.5	1.5	204	204	204	204
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25% Trans U 66	10</td																		

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CONSUMER GOODS—By George Madrid



DOWN
 1 Like some letters
 2 La-di-dah
 3 Berliner, for one
 4 Yarn for pitches
 5 Abb. In music
 6 Fan-fries
 7 Yarn
 8 Caught
 9 Composer of inventions

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ASHEVILLE, S.C. (UPI)—MOSCOW, RUSSIA (UPI)—MOOSE WOOD, MINN. (UPI)—THE TALL TALES OF THE LONE RANGER (SOME SONGS)—LITTLE HELLS (ERAISSED ING ACER)—APE (UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE)—PAINE (LITTLE NEEBLE)—SILENT (AMES)—LINDEN (LITTLE EDDIE)—SAM (LACE)—BEETIN (HALLOWEEN)—SEPIA (STAN)—TEASER (THEM)—IND (THE WILLOWS)—WHITING (NILLS)—EASEN (MARS)—NAPPE (WEIRD HAT)—ELSE (FOOTLOOSE)—DRY (DOD)—LIFE (SILLY)—AHL (THIN)—PALM (MEL)—CALIFORNIA (AHL)—OAKY (ORT)—SILK (EAVE)—SONG (ADA)—SAINT (CUTDOWN)—THE GOLDEN PINE)—OTTIE (NOIR)—JAPAN (LOIANS)—WEEKEND (EPOS)—PURE (MAFAT)

DOWN
 18 Tunis num
 19 Prepares a roaster
 20 Thinner
 21 — a pin
 24 Type of walter
 25 Novion or Stern
 26 DOWN
 10 Tunis num
 11 Prepares a roaster
 12 Thinner
 13 — a pin
 14 Type of walter
 15 Novion or Stern
 16 Place for a bite
 17 Actor Byrnes
 18 Way: Abb.
 19 Native
 20 Mrs. or Mr.
 21 Subject for Danchamp
 22 Fox or turkey
 23 Colorless
 24 Tom Gahan's clientele
 25 Market
 26 Jan. and Dec.
 27 Before Byrnes
 28 — it is
 29 (needle)
 30 Cynical words for coffee
 31 Owing

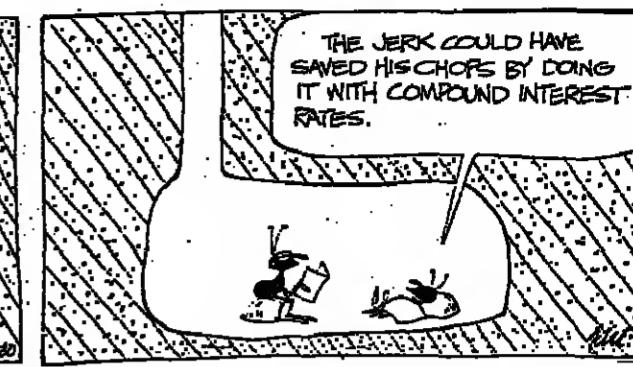
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 12 Thinner
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 15 Novion or Stern
 16 Place for a bite
 17 Actor Byrnes
 18 Way: Abb.
 19 Native
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 21 Subject for Danchamp
 22 Fox or turkey
 23 Colorless
 24 Tom Gahan's clientele
 25 Market
 26 Jan. and Dec.
 27 Before Byrnes
 28 — it is
 29 (needle)
 30 Cynical words for coffee
 31 Owing

45 Gauge
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 47 Old
 48 Native
 49 Mrs. or Mr.
 50 Subject for Danchamp
 51 Fox or turkey
 52 Colorless
 53 Tom Gahan's clientele
 54 Market
 55 Jan. and Dec.
 56 Before Byrnes
 57 — it is
 58 Cynical words for coffee
 59 Owing

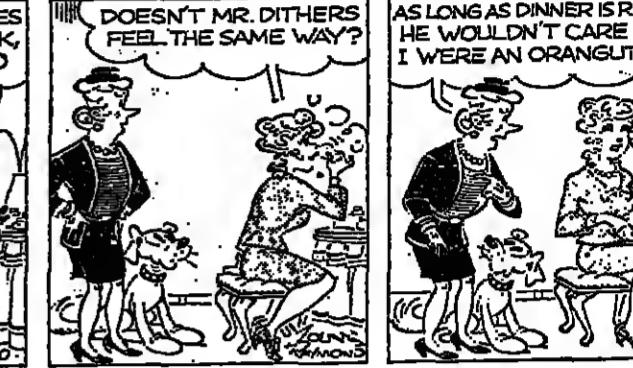
PEANUTS



B.C.



B.LONDIE



BEEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



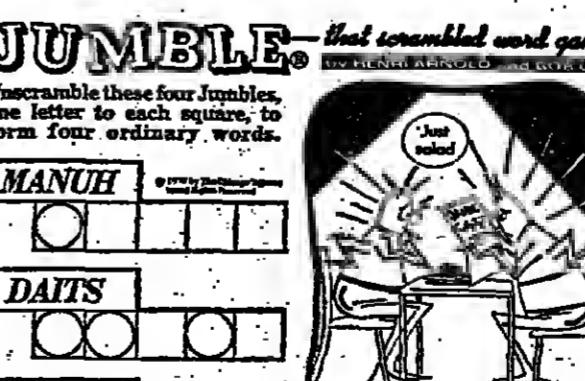
REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MANUH

DAITS

GEELUM

ENCLAG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Not plausible, only hypnotic.

Yesterday: **JUMBLE: GUESS MUSIC DECENT OMELET**

Answer: Why the actor arrived late for a game of pool—HE MISSED HIS CUE

© The Washington Post

Good News! Ruff got the rest of the turkey.

WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	15 50	CLOUDY	15 55
AMSTERDAM	10 55	CLOUDY	10 55
ANKARA	15 55	CLOUDY	15 55
ANCONA	15 55	CLOUDY	15 55
ANKARA	25 55	CLOUDY	25 55
ANCONA	7 45	CLOUDY	7 45
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ANCONA	405 55	CLOUDY	405 55
ANCONA	410 55	CLOUDY	410 55
ANCONA	415 55	CLOUDY	415 55
ANCONA	420 55	CLOUDY	420 55
ANCONA	425 55	CLOUDY	425 55
ANCONA	430 55		

Pass Wins NFL Game

Cowboys' Rookie Punishes Redskins

"If you knock him [Roger Staubach] out, you've got that rookie facing you. That's one of our goals. If we do that, it's great. He's all they have." —Diron Talbert of the Redskins

By Leonard Shapiro

WING, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The Washington Redskins were seconds away from clinching berth in the 1974 National Football Conference playoffs yesterday when "that rookie," Clint Longley—known as the "mad dog" during pre-season training—shocked them with one of more improbable touchdown passes of recent football history. In 24-23 Dallas Cowboys victory, a 15th-round draft pick from Abilene Christian had his first appearance in a career-season game, threw 58 yards to former "goat" Drew Pearson for the winning score with 26 seconds remaining.

Longley, a 15th-round draft pick from Abilene Christian had his first appearance in a career-season game, threw 58 yards to former "goat" Drew Pearson for the winning score with 26 seconds remaining.

Redskins, who would have had their fourth straight off appearance with a victory yesterday, now must win one of their remaining two games, Dec. 19 at Los Angeles or Dec. 15 against Chicago, to extend their season.

The Toughest Loss—Redskins coach George Allen said when it was over, "It probably the toughest loss ever had."

The Redskins had done everything in their power to deal the Cowboys a killing blow. They recovered four fumbles, intercepted a pass had three field goals from Mark Moseley, and touchdowns from Duane Starks. And what should have been most important, Dave Robinson knocked Roger Staubach out of the game on a brutal tackle at 8:57 to play in the third quarter.

I was really out," Staubach said of the tackle. "I've been hit once, but I was really out this time. Yes, it's almost more satisfying to win with Longley because of what [Diron] Talbert

He may deny it now, but he did it nationwide. He wanted Longley in the game. Well, it's finished. That was Washington's big mistake."

It was a little bit scared," Longley said. "I hardly showed. Before the day was through, he'd bombed the Redskins' defense, completing 11 of 20 passes for 203 yards and 2 touchdowns, the game-winner to Pearson another of 35 yards to tight end Bill Joe Dupree.

Many fans in the crowd 63,243 were filling toward the 50-yard line when Dallas got the ball one more time, trailing 23-17, with 1:45 to play and time-outs remaining.

But Longley appeared calm. On the 10th and six at the Dallas 44



Associated Press
Cowboys' Clint Longley looks for receiver as Redskins' Ron McDole is blocked out.

Quarterback Ignored Coaches' Play

By Kenneth Denlinger

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI)—

Clint Longley, the Dallas Cowboys quarterback who whipped the Washington Redskins yesterday, is very much his own man. He told veteran fullback Walt Garrison to "shut up" at one point in a huddle and later he decided that his instincts were better.

"They're doubling me," Pearson said. "I gave them an inside move. I got behind Stone, and I got it to me. It's real sweet. There are no words to describe the winning touchdown."

Stone had several. "I got beat deep, and I shouldn't have. It was a mistake on my part, and I feel bad about it."

Most of the Redskins also were feeling bad, because they had so many opportunities to win this game. Many of them pointed to a block of Moseley's 24-yard field-goal attempt by Ed Jones with 10:51 to play.

"I gave [Ken] Stone a move inside, and he bit just enough

for me to get by him. I looked up, and there was the ball, floating along so nicely. I ran as hard as I could to catch up with it," Pearson said.

Longley said there had been no time to be nervous when he was told to relieve injured Roger Staubach.

"I had to find my helmet first, because I'd been writing down plays," Longley said.

Longley immediately produced results, throwing a 35-yard pass to tight end Billy Joe Dupree to tie the game. But the game away early on a bitterly cold and windy day.

On the first play from scrimmage, Texas A&M's Subie Beam fumbled at his own 23, and two plays later, Raymond Clayton scored on an 18-yard run. And on A&M's next play, Longhorns defensive end Lionel Johnson stole the ball from Apple fullback Buckley Sams and romped 26 yards for the first time.

The Longhorns' victory knocked the Aggies out of the bowl picture.

Texas A&M finished its season with an 8-3 record, and gave Baylor at least a share of its first Southwest Conference title in 50 years.

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Art Buchwald

How to Join the UN

WASHINGTON—"Can I help you, sir?"

"I'd like to join the United Nations."

"Very good. By the way, do you mind putting down that gun?"

"The gun stays where it is. Now, what do you want to know?"

"We have certain rules for new members. I'll have to ask you a few questions. Who recommended you for membership?"

"All the Arab countries. They said if you don't make me a member they'll cut off your sign."

"We don't like blackmail at the UN, but on the other hand we're always looking for worthy countries who will abide by the charter. Could you tell me what you've done to warrant membership in our esteemed organization?"

"We've hijacked more than 30 foreign airplanes and held the crews and passengers as hostages."

"I see. You're a terrorist organization."

"Do you have anything against terrorist organizations?"

"Of course not. Look, if you won't put down that gun, would you mind pointing it in another direction?"

"I told you, the gun stays where it is. What else do you want to know?"

"Well, is there anything you can tell me about yourself that would show us you're worthy of belonging to a peace-loving organization?"

"We killed an American ambassador in Khartoum as well as the U.S. chargé d'affaires and the Belgian chargé."

"Hmmm. That could be looked

China-Europe Air Route

HONG KONG, Nov. 29 (Reuters)—A new Chinese air route to the Middle East and Eastern Europe was inaugurated in Peking this week, the New China News Agency reported. It said two government delegations left on the inaugural flight to Tehran, Tirana and Bucharest.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MESSAGES, NOV. 29

GILGATZ / PLIZZOLI / TIMOLIAZ

HAWKINS / LOZOLI

AMPIREY / GREGORY / GYURKO

ZAMORA / HEDGES / PELTON

The above are coded messages from American Consulates and American Legations in Europe. For details, see American Calling, Pompion Lakes, N.J. 07472.

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Art Buchwald

Mary Blume

A Survivor From Swinging London

LONDON (UPI)—Ten years ago

a young furniture designer

opened a shop in Chelsea, con-

vinced there was a better way

to sell furniture. The better way

had nothing to do with smoother

salesmanship because Terence

Conran says he's no salesman.

"No," he says, "it was to have

a lot of other stuff in the place

as well. We wanted to create a

shop that was hung up with life."

The shop was called Habitat,

and even in the exhilarated sixties

it was especially fresh and new

and alive. Some items from the

1964 line are still on sale, but

Habitat itself, which sells a com-

plete line of household furnishings

down to the last reclining chair,

children's fighting kite and Aladdin's

dragster rug ("Handwoven in

India" for Habitat Supplies erratic,

says the catalogue with typical

forthrightness), now consists

of 23 branches in the United

Kingdom and four stores in

Paris and the Swiss area.

"We've had a look at Germany

and we think if one day the

gloom and depression lifts, we'll

go there," Mr. Conran says. Brussels and Lyons and Montpellier

are already in the works, and

feasibility studies have indicated

that Habitat would thrive on the

East Coast of the United States.

In the meantime, aware of the

intimate relation of imitation and

flattery, Mr. Conran is rather

proud that a pseudo-Habitat

called Harbinger is about to open

in Texas.

Somewhat soon, a study will

be made of the survivors of

London's Swinging Sixties, the

very few who were able not only

to keep alive but to grow, to ex-

pand from the boutique to the

corporate mentality: Mary Quant,

who has a worldwide manufac-

turing and licensing operation,

Bibi, who has taken over a vast

Kensington department store, and

Terence Conran, the

Heritage, Tivoli, and

the rest.

"At one time killing athletes at

the Olympic Games might have

been looked on by the majority of

the UN members as an atrocity.

But since they were Israeli

athletes, I'm sure no one will

raise a fuss."

They'd better not. Here's a

list of the other things we've

done, including the raid on

Masai where we murdered all the

kids in the school. The list is

not up to date because we still

have some tricks up our sleeves.

What about my membership?"

"From what you've told me, I

can't see anything standing in

the way of your joining the UN.

I'd like to join the United

Nations."

"I'd like to join the United

Nations."

"Very good. By the way, do you

mind putting down that gun?"

"The gun stays where it is. Now, what do you want to know?"

"We have certain rules for new

members. I'll have to ask you a few

questions. Who recommended you

for membership?"

"All the Arab countries. They

said if you don't make me a mem-

ber they'll cut off your sign."

Buchwald

Terence Conran whose Habitat shop grew into a corporation with 22 branches in Britain.

with outlets elsewhere.

California. Conran isn't sure).

His office is on the verge of

being fashionably stark but for

piles of Havana cigar boxes. "I

like the empty boxes as much as

the cigars" and a nearby chat-

barber Telex that keeps intercept-

ing messages for banks and vast

corporations. "We resist the tem-

tation to reply," Mr. Conran

says.

His own corporate activities are

impressive. He is chairman and

principal owner of Habitat Design

Holdings Ltd., whose subse-

quent

book "House Book" is an exception